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	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, you have assembled to discharge the important and responsible duties that devolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, advance their interests, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments—no commercial distress—no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great interests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," are we indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. The operations of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of $1,243,697 33) have been $6,621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period, were $5,377,142 22. Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856, $1,244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were $5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were $4,113,144 77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of $1,265,095 56.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, were $1,263,997 45, as follows, viz:—To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on that work, $181,494 11: to the North branch extension, $122,723 52; to relay the south track of the Columbia railroad, $267,000 00; for motive power in 1855, $118,049 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, $13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853–'54–'55, $63,965 11; to domestic creditors, $151 63: to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, $130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, $327,824 47; and relief notes cancelled, $38,217 00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of $722,432 93 as due by the Treasury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied, to some extent, in payment of outstanding temporary loans, which bear an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed advisable as a matter of economy to pay these loans, rather than the funded debt, which bears a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund resumed and continued as directed by law.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loan	$516,154 93	
5.....do.....do	38,903,445 04	
4½...do.....do	388,200 00	
4.....do.....do	100,000 00	
Total funded debt,		$39,907,799 97

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$258,773 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	23,157 25	
Domestic creditors	1,264 00	
Bal. temp'ry loan, April 19, 1853,	525,000 00	
Bal. temporary loan, May 9, 1854,	340,000 00	
Total unfunded debt,		1,160,194 25
Total debt, December 1, 1855		41,067,994 22

The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows, viz:

6 per cent loan	$511,781 00	
5.....do.....do	38,866,994 50	
4½...do.....do	388,200 00	
4.....do.....do	100,000 00	
Total funded debt,		$39,866,975 50

UNFUNDED DEBT, VIZ:

Relief notes in circulation	$220,556 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	24,691 37	
Do. unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	1,164 00	
Bal. of temp'ry loan, April 19, '53	400,000 00	
Bal. of temp'ry loan, May 9, 1854	184,000 00	
Total unfunded debt		834,859 75
Total debt, December 1, 1856		40,701,835 25
Total debt, December 1, 1855		$41,067,994 22
Do. do. 1, 1856		40,701,835 25
Decrease		366,158 97

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year the sum of three hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying fact, that the process of reducing the public debt has commenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened. In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad; for enlarging the Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. These extraordinary demands upon the Treasury have ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them; and thus leave a still larger portion of the revenues to be applied in payment of the public debt.

A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth—her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, although approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum—we will have at least one million of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. With the rapid development of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth—the increase of population—of the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the revenues must and will continue to increase. This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one million dollars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums paid be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their correctness can only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances—the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be, in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former payments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the result to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth.—These views are not utopian. By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last annual message, in the following terms:

"By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled 'An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth,' the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held, upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State [illegible] to the amount of four millions one hundred [illegible] thousand, one hundred and fifty [illegible] twenty cents, bearing interest at [illegible] of five per cent. per annum, payable [illegible] nually, on the first days of February and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the first day of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates, expired on the first day of August, 1855. No provision has been made for their renewal or redemption.

"Although by the terms of the act authorizing these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor, the Commonwealth, yet a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these certificates, a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State than those on which these certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or certificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on the first days of February and August in each and every year, at such place as may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued."

The report of the Canal Commisssioners will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the public works—their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1856, were $2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year, $63,638 95. Of this sum $1,013,589 16 were canal and bridge tolls, $992,426 50, tolls of the Columbia and Portage railroads.

The aggregate expenditures for the same year were $1,943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year, of $105,105 64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only $62,118 84.

The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its management.

The receipts at the Treasury from the several divisions, were as follows, viz:

Main line	$1,229,272 86
Susquehanna, North Branch and West Branch	426,820 51
Delaware	349,922 29
Total receipts	2,006,015 66

The extraordinary payments during the year, amounted to $808,892 16; ordinary expenditures, $1,135,004 00; net revenue, (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive power) $871,011 00

On the main line the tolls received at the Treasury from the Columbia road, were $991,676 50; expenditures $528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, $119,718 36; expenditures, $53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburg, including the Portage railroad, $117,778 00; ordinary expenditures, $304,702 22. The total receipts on the main line were $1,229,272 86; aggregate expenditures, (excluding $267,000 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and 153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st, 1856,) were $885,835 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of $343,437 21.

Although the receipts from the Delaware division are less than those of the previous year, yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the Treasury was $264,095 40. Its management has been characterized by a degree of economy too seldom practiced on some of the lines of our improvements.

However important this division may be to the trade and business of that portion of the State, its proposed enlargement should not be undertaken, unless demanded by reasons of over-ruling necessity. The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage railroad, and the North Branch extension, should warn us against undertaking, without great caution, any new measure of improvement, which may drain the Treasury, without aiding materially, if at all, the public interests. If kept in good order by efficient and timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business.

The Portage railroad is not fully completed. A small additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time, this road. It is anxiously hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its cormorant demands upon the Treasury.—Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work.

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed, that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836—suspended in 1841—resumed in 1849, and finished in 1856; although its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New York State line, a distance of about ninety-four miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction canal," and is thus connected with the New York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over-estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and agricultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that region, a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to whom this work was assigned.

This canal although completed, and before the close of navigation, used for the purpose of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the bottom, from the nature of the formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished, and by vigilance and care entirely prevented.

This improvement, although subject to the rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good condition, under proper management, will receive its full share of coal and other tonnage. It is anticipated that the revenues, for the current year, will equal, if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded, and the rapid development of trade, will, instead of its heretofore unceasing demands upon the Treasury, take precedence in revenue over any canal in the Commonwealth.

In relation to the propriety and policy of the sale of the main line of our public improvements, my opinion has not changed.—Every consideration of public policy, of present and future interest, requires the separation of the State from the management and control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues, the excess averaging annually not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, so unproductive, should at once be checked. A sale of the main line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, is the proper remedy.—Such sale, on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, can, by proper legislation, be effected. In connection with the payment of the public debt, this question becomes deeply important. The sale would constitute a new era in the financial history of the State, and assure a still more speedy reduction of the public debt, than that to which reference has been made. The subject is earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The subject of banks and banking capital in its relations to the currency—the general interests of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen, deserve your careful attention. The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the want of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and people should be consulted, and a just discrimination as to number, locality and the demands of trade be exercised.

The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency.

By the act approved the 6th day of November last, the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, regulating banks, will be, after the first day of July next, extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance companies. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank notes other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposit or in payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the bank where paid out; or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, at the option of the person receiving the same."

These enactments were intended to protect the community against the evils of a depreciated currency, and prevent its introduction from other States. However well intended they will fail to secure these objects, unless made to embrace private bankers and others of that class, whose profits are largely dependant upon the introduction into the State of such a currency. In many instances the notes of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these, or with the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By others large loans are negotiated with banks out of the State, at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, often of a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and substitute in its place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worthless currency. In justice to the bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, and for the protection of the people against these evils, either the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private individuals and associations, who may monopolize and control, to the detriment of the public, this traffic in depreciated bank paper, without restraint and without taxation.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit to you the number and condition of the schools—the number of teachers and scholars, and the general operations of the system during the past year.—To the valuable statistical information of the report, and the useful suggestions for the improvement of the system, I invite your early and intelligent consideration.

From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeen hundred districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand scholars, have become the most important and laborious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system has been met by a correspondent increase of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, social and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardianship of the mind of the State should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Commonwealth. It should receive the efficient aid and encouragement of the government, and be sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State—her public improvements—her lands and their titles, require and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than gold—the social and moral improvement of her people, more valuable than canals and railways—the titles of her youth to the boundless fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aught growing out of its ownership, claim an honorable position, and receive a care and aid commensurate with their greater value and usefulness.

The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and policy of that measure. It is slowly, but surely removing the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the people.—Whatever defects time and experience may develop, in this or any other branch of the system, should be promptly corrected. But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its unity and integrity, should be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects.

A sufficient number of competent and well trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of our sister States.—But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency—to develop its true force and value—to secure the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied? How are teachers to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be dependant upon the training schools of other States? Must our system be jeoparded, and its success perilled, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the much needed teacher? Voluntary associations of common school teachers have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble efforts to remedy this defect. They are worthy the highest commendation—they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more; but unaided they cannot accomplish the object desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy—they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly and effectually. No subject of greater interest can occupy your attention as legislators—no one appeals more earnestly to duty and patriotism.

In a former communication to the Legislature the establishment of State Normal schools, for the education of teachers, was urged as indispensably necessary to the perfection of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recommend them. These institutions, with their proper professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and elevate the character of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying their place till established, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meeting annually, under the fostering care of the government, would be productive of most beneficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare them for their important and responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long neglected and under-valued by those most deeply interested in their honorable labors. These measures, as also an addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury, would give energy to the system—increase its efficiency—and thus promote the true interests of the people and the Commonwealth.

Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and encouragement of the state. The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from them.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia; and "the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children," are institutions that appeal, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State.

Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis alike of financial and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science with wondrous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and proffers still more help.—The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in connection with an appropriation to the "Farmers High School of Pennsylvania"—an institution destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—is recommended to your favorable consideration.

The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," established by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence and patronage of the public. In the teachings of this institution, literature science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the practical business of life, for mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and for promoting intelligently and efficiently the great interests of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

The laws on the statute book regulating manufacturing and improvement companies, require revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in many of their provisions, and thus defeat the object of their enactment. They drive capital from the State, instead of inviting its investment here; and instead of encouraging individual and associated enterprise and energy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions, unwise limitations and personal liabilities. The subject deserves careful attention and liberal legislation.

I have so frequently expressed my views in relation to local, special and 'omnibus' legislation, that their reiteration now becomes unnecessary. Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation, when the object desired can be secured by general laws, or by the action of the courts, should be avoided. "Omnibus legislation" cannot, under any circumstances, be justified or approved. *Too much* legislation is an evil that prevails extensively in legislative halls. Its avoidance would not be injurious to public or private interests.

The practice of delaying the passage of the general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character, and obnoxious, when standing alone to insurmountable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislation legerdeman, the passage of objectionable measures through the Legislature, and compel their sanction by the Executive, has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned: it cannot receive my sanction.

The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provisions, and should be revised. The powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our military system. Volunteer companies should be encouraged; our military system should be remodeled, and made to occupy that honorable position which from its importance and necessity it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended.—The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration in this communication. After the sale of the State arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms were deposited in an old building, or out house, unsafe and unfit as a depository for public property. The sum of $30,000 00, realized from that sale, is now in the Treasury; and by the fifty-fifth section of an act passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government," &c., the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished. By the cession of this lot, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of $30,000 00 may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the arsenals at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 14, 1857.

To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of those, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

United States Senator.

☞ SIMON CAMERON, ☜ but a year ago, if half what the opposition then said of him was true, was the greatest political scamp living—was on yesterday elevated by them to the office of United States Senator, for the term of six years. He received the united vote of the Republicans and Americans of both Houses, and with the assistance of three *Democrats*—at least elected as such—two from Schuylkill, and one from York—was elected on the first ballot by *one* majority over John W. Forney, the Democratic caucus candidate, and the scattering votes. Some few of the opposition are jubilant over this result, but we cannot believe that the right thinking portion of that party will endorse the conduct of their representatives. The three traitors who assisted the opposition, will go down, down, and be spit upon by every true Democrat, and then in turn, be elevated by the opposition to posts of honor, over the heads of old, tried, and honorable members of their party.

The vote on the first ballot stood—Cameron 67, Forney 58, Foster 7 and Wilkins 1.

SCHLEBO and WAGONSELLER, of Schuylkill, and MENEAR, of York, are the names of the Democratic TRAITORS who voted for Simon Cameron. These base creatures were in the Democratic Caucus that nominated John W. Forney.

Speaking of this matter, a cotemporary remarks—"We cannot find words strong enough to express our indignation against the traitors who profess to be Democrats, who voted for the man Cameron. They have sold themselves for sordid gold, and sunk so deep in the estimation of all honorable men that nothing will rescue them from their degraded position; they have fallen so low that nothing short of perdition will stop them. The traitors' names should be shrouded in black through all futurity.

We recommend our friends throughout the State to hold indignation meetings, and burn the wretches in effigy."

☞ FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE—*A Magazine for Boys and Girls*—begins its sixth volume in January, 1857. It is edited by MARK FORRESTER, the well-known writer for the young, who, the reading community will bear in mind, is connected with *no other periodical*.

The PLAYMATE has been denominated by an eminent writer, as "the BEST YOUTHS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHED." The publishers mean to keep it so. Its embellishments are *new*, and the reading matter almost wholly original.

An entire number might be filled with the *commendatory notices* of the press. The Family Gazette says:—"No parent who cares a button for his children's welfare, can spend a dollar more profitably than in subscribing for the PLAYMATE."

But we prefer to let the Magazine tell its own story. Those parents *who have any choice* about what their children read, should subscribe for it. If it does not sustain itself, after a trial, no recommendation of others would be of any benefit.

TERMS. The Playmate is published monthly, at *One Dollar a year, in advance*. To clubs, 75 cents per copy. Letters enclosing money may be sent at the Publishers' risk, if directed to WILLIAM GUILD & Co., 156 Washington street, Boston, Mass. ☞ Subscriptions for the PLAYMATE will be received at this office.

☞ LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE; and thirteen other choice Nouvellettes of the Heart; by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "Linda," "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Robert Graham," etc., etc.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

This work is now in press, and will be issued on Saturday, January 31st, and will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Cheap Book and Publishing Establishment of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Attention is invited to the advertisement of our County Superintendent.

The Governor's Message.

On our outside to-day will be found the message of JAMES POLLOCK, at length. Of the Governor and his message, the able editor of the *Pennsylvanian* remarks:

For a long time past the question, "have we a Governor among us," might well have been asked, if any active demonstration of the existence of such an individual had been necessary to establish that fact. Two years ago Mr. POLLOCK was borne into power by a large majority, obtained through his pledged devotion to two fanaticisms—Know Nothingism and Abolitionism. After a short career of madness and folly, in which he rendered himself as ridiculous as circumstances could by any possibility permit, he retreated into obscurity to watch the contest waging between the rival wings which had supported him.—As the contest waxed fierce between FILLMORE and FREMONT, his trepidation was extremely great. On the one hand he had sworn allegiance to SAM, according to the most stringent obligations and most binding oaths, exacted by the once powerful American order. On the other hand, he had piteously whined about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and bound himself hand and foot to WILMOT, JOHNSTON, and the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania. Like the ass between the two bundles of hay, he gazed wistfully, yet fearfully at both—now inclining to the one and anon to the other—until at last the happy expedient was devised, specially for the benefit of POLLOCK and other "half-and-half" politicians of the same school, of voting for them both! and thus supporting at the same time, and by the same vote, both a national and a sectional Presidential candidate!

When POLLOCK was elected, great were the anticipations of his deluded supporters, in reference to the overwhelming influence his mighty intellect would exercise over the National Councils. The terrible danger of a full dominion of the Pope over the people of Pennsylvania, a re-establishment of all the terrors of the Inquisition, and the destruction of Protestantism, were only to be averted by the election of the mighty champion of anti-Catholicism, the immaculate POLLOCK! The Angel Gabriel was a great man in that day, and sounded his horn of alarm through the nation, but he merely prepared the way for his potent follower and fellow demagogue, the illustrious POLLOCK! Then, too, the Naturalization Laws were to be re-modeled, and no "foreigners" were to be appointed to office. A mighty impulse was to be given to genuine "Americanism," and the heroic parts of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS, WAYNE, MARION and SUMPTER, were to be replayed on the political stage by the wonderful patriots to be called in the field by the great POLLOCK! "Foreign influence" was no longer to rule, but some vast and beneficent policy,—far different from anything Democratic administrations had ever attempted,—which was to revolutionize the history of the State and gild with new glories the future of the nation, was to be inaugurated by the patriotic POLLOCK! The "slave-power" was to be "checked," the Missouri Compromise to be restored, the "Star Spangled Banner" of freedom to wave over all the Territories of the United States, and the people of the South to shrink back in awe from the contemplation of any new "aggressions," at the mere wave of the wand of the mighty POLLOCK!

The immaculate, the illustrious, the great, the patriotic, the mighty POLLOCK, whose confiding supporters were taught to form of his Administration these mighty expectations, has now been in power two years. What extraordinary results has he achieved? The politico-religious clamor against a proscribed sect, has died away, and all sensible men laugh at the idle fears which were evoked to strengthen POLLOCK; but what influence has he exerted to secure that result? The phantom conjured up to frighten weak-minded people, has been exercised it is true, not by any act of POLLOCK's, but simply by the re-ascendancy of common sense. It is probably true that in the distribution of his patronage he has preferred to commit moral perjury, by violating his oath to support the Constitution, which forbids the establishment of religious tests for office, rather than to violate that Know Nothing oath by which he swore to establish such a test, and that hence no Catholics, and no adopted citizens, have received appointments from him. But how much advantage has been realized to the people of the State, and to the interests of the State, by his adherence to such a policy? How much has he added to the welfare and prosperity of Pennsylvania, by giving a few petty places to one class of men instead of giving them to another?

Then, as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise restriction, which was the great practical feature of POLLOCK's national policy on the slavery question, so far as it had any feature at all, how much has he contributed to that end? The utter folly and absurdity of such a movement, is universally acknowledged at this moment. The sense of the nation is emphatically against it. Not only did the Democratic platform condemn such a restoration, but the National Know Nothing platform, and FILLMORE himself, were equally emphatic against a restoration of the Missouri restriction, so that two-thirds of the American people have pronounced against POLLOCK's policy, and he himself cast half a vote against it by voting for the half FILLMORE, half FREMONT, union electoral ticket.

Notwithstanding the ludicrousness of the Governor's former exploits in National politics, he favors the nation with his views on national affairs in his present message. As the great prototype of the Governor, the Angel Gabriel, after figuring among us for a time, by inciting riots in our cities and attempting to kindle into consuming fires the flames of bigotry, finally ended his career by going to a West India Island and rousing ill-blood among the negroes and urging them on to devastation—so POLLOCK has at last apparently turned his back almost entirely upon poor SAM, and directed all his mighty energies into the channels of Black Republicanism. The religious proscriptive feature of Know-Nothingism, he entirely ignores. He is heartily ashamed of any such an unconstitutional crusade against the most sacred rights of a portion of the American people, but in some nine or ten lines of his message, he gingerly announces the only vestige of the mighty creed of Know Nothingism that he is not utterly ashamed to avow! To Black Republicanism he devotes several long paragraphs, (which are a weak rehash of old editorials of the New York *Tribune*, and a sentence or two of SUMNER's speech,) that would have been much more appropriate and well-timed six months ago than now.

The valiant Governor, not to be outdone in bravery by any Knight who ever aimed his lance at a wind-mill, has had the wonderful courage to announce that he is decidedly opposed to the re-establishment of the Slave Trade. Considering that the whole American press of all parties and of all sections, with only some half dozen exceptions, and that Congress, by a vote almost unanimous, have declared against this proposition, and that there is in all probability not a single individual in the United States who deems the revival of the Slave Trade as even a possible contingency, it is deeply interesting and highly important to the State Legislature and the people of Pennsylvania to know that our sagacious Governor is also opposed to that proposition.

On questions of State policy the Governor favors us with very few novel, striking, or important ideas. He dismisses the Bank question in a short paragraph, which will leave the fate of any or all of the applications in doubt.

The financial condition of the State is, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The Governor has called his arithmetical powers into requisition, and after an "unerring calculation," arrives at the conclusion that if the present rates of taxation are not diminished, and our future expenditures do not exceed the ordinary expenditures of last year, by 1879, twenty-three years hence, we will be enabled to pay our whole State debt. This news is really gratifying, and we cordially endorse the recommendation of the message urging the practice of strict economy, the avoidance of new schemes of internal improvement by the State, and a rigid accountability of the receiving and disbursing agents of the State.

We do not see so much wisdom in selling the public works, particularly if it is to be done at a sacrifice, as former propositions have contemplated. The Governor, in his Message, seems anxious to give the most unfavorable account of the value of these works. If they are to be sold, we are not aware that the interests of the State are particularly well served by announcing in advance that they are worthless. The amount received for them would not be apt to be much increased by the dissemination of such ideas. It must be recollected, however, that a large amount has been expended in new improvements during the past year. The receipts from the public works during the year were $2,006,015 66—the ordinary expenditures $1,135,004 00—making the net revenue over ordinary expenditures, $871,011 66, which, at five per cent., represents a capital of over $17,500,000. Under such circumstances, we do not perceive how the State would be much benefitted, financially, by selling these improvements for some eight or ten millions of dollars; but, as the Governor is great at making calculations, perhaps he can figure out the problem satisfactorily.

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi.

The recent speech delivered by the able Senator from Mississippi, on the "President's Message," which we have already noticed, is, without exception, the most able and unanswerable in argument, in construction, in diction, in constitutional reasoning, in power of language and noble sentiments; and while he sustains the rights of the South, under the Constitution, and as co-equal States, having common privileges in common Territories, still his speech contains not one harsh expression that the most fastidious constructionist could take offence. His language is severe but courteous. It can only sting those who recognize a higher law—and must make a strong appeal to the sober judgment of all our people. Always recognizing Mr. Brown as one of our most able Statesmen, we have yet to add that his last speech is pre-eminently superior to any previously made by him.

We regret our columns will not permit us to publish his speech in full, and reluctantly have to content ourselves by giving a short extract from a portion of it, in which he clearly removes every vestige of the charge that the Democratic party was ever sectional, and completely answers all the charges of such a nature:—

There are other points in the Senator's speech to which I will reply briefly. He and others have denied that there was anything of sectionalism in the late contest; and their denial is based, if I understand them correctly, on the ground that the mere fact of their candidates for President and Vice being from the same section of the Union did not establish sectionalism in the ticket. The Senator cited the fact that Mr. Calhoun was upon the same ticket with Gen. Jackson, and yet he said, there was no charge of sectionalism then. Let me say to the Senator, none but the feeblest mind could ever have pretended that the mere fact of both candidates being from the same section afforded evidence of sectionalism.

I can select a ticket from Vermont and Massachusetts to-day—and surely it would be as hard to get it there as anywhere else—which would be purely national; and so I could select one from the South which would be purely sectional as against the South. Why, sir, suppose Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, were nominated for the presidency, and Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, for the vice-presidency, does any one doubt that such a ticket would be a sectional ticket? It would be a ticket hostile to the South, although both the nominees reside in slaveholding States. Surely I need not say to the Senator, that it is the sentiment of the party, and of its candidates, that constitute its sectionality, and not the residence of one or both of its nominees.

Are your sentiments national? Were not the sentiments which you avowed in the late canvass confined exclusively to the favor of one section? Were they not hostility to the other? Does not the country so recognize them? The Senator himself, in the progress of his speech, and while uttering his complaint that we of the South did not tolerate speakers who entertain his opinion, gave us the best evidence of the sectionalism of his party. "Why" said he, "did we not have advocates in the South?" "Because," he answered, "you would not let the friends of our ticket speak there." Why did we not let them speak? Was it because they were national in their sentiments? Was it because they came to advocate sentiments equally acceptable to the North and to the South, equally favorable to the one section as to the other? No, sir, the Senator knows this was not the reason. The Senator knew perfectly well that the reason why orators of his party were not allowed to speak in the South was simply this: that they came to speak against our institutions, against our domestic safety—at least against what we believe to be our domestic peace, safety, and quietude; and of this we simply claimed to be the best judges. The charge that we have stifled debate or attacked the freedom of speech is not true, and those who make it know it is not true.

But, sir, the object of the Senator in introducing this point was to complain of the want of liberality in the South. "Why" said he, "your Southern people will not permit Northern men to go there and express their honest sentiments. When they do go, you get up mobs and drive them out." Let me say to the Senator, that when he or his friends come to the South to utter national sentiments they will be heard with attention and listened to with deference. But when they come to preach such sentiments as a Senator on this floor has been heard to utter within the last week they may deem it fortunate if they escape the fury of an outraged people. When any man, whether he be a Senator or a private citizen, comes to tell our slaves "that they have a right to murder their masters, and that he will not advise them not to do it," we consider it no breach of hospitality, no violation of the freedom of speech, to say that such sentiments shall not be expressed in our midst. If the Senator shall ever come to Mississippi and say there what I understand he has said recently in this city he will be ejected, if, indeed, no severer punishment shall be inflicted on him.

Mr. Wilson.—Do I understand the Senator from Mississippi to state that I have said in this city anything of that kind; that I would advise the slaves to cut their masters' throats, or in any way whatever commit any violence?

Mr. Brown.—I undertake to say, not what the Senator has said, but what I understand he has said from gentlemen who come to me avouched as men of character—namely, that he did say, in a public hotel in this city, in the last five days, that the slaves had a right to kill their masters and that he would not advise them not to cut their master's throats.

Mr. Wilson.—Mr. President, I desire to say here now, that in this city or out of this city I never harbored a thought of that character, and never gave it utterance—never at any time, or upon any occasion. If I could speak to the slaves of the South, I would utter no voice of that character; I would advise no violence whatever. I do not believe in it; I would not advise it; on the contrary, I believe that any insurrections, any acts of violence on their part, can only end in one way, and that is in their own injury.

Mr. Brown.—Mr. President, I certainly shall make no question as to the veracity of the Senator. I have repeated what I have heard. I have repeated what I have in writing from a man whom gentlemen of the very highest character assure me is a man of respectability and honor. He told me that he heard the Senator say so; and he asserts likewise, that there were other witnesses present, whose names he gave me. If the Senator denies the charge, of course his denial ends the controversy. I am not to stand up in the face of the Senate and on any proof insist that a Senator has spoken falsely. It is not my duty to do so. I will have no question of that sort with the Senator from Massachusetts or any one else; but if he desires to know upon what authority I made the statement, I am prepared here, or upon a private call, to produce the evidence.

Mark, how courteous yet properly Mr. Brown answers the denial of Mr. Wilson, and how the latter does not accept the challenge and request him to produce the witnesses. Mr. Brown, has since then published letters from the gentlemen who were present when the remarks attributed to Mr. Wilson were made, and he has not yet replied to them.—*Evening Argus.*

SUPREME COURT.—A Democratic exchange says: "A candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is to be nominated by the next State Convention—Chief Justice Lewis' term expiring next fall. If the Judge desires to remain on the Bench, we think the Convention would do well to re-nominate him. His great ability and experience are undoubted, and we think the Supreme Court would be likely to lose more than it would gain, in character and reputation, by the withdrawal of Judge Lewis from the Bench."

We cordially endorse this commendation of Judge Lewis. It is doubtful whether any Judge in the whole Country displays more untiring industry, energy and devotion to Judicial duties; and he has deservedly won endowing fame as a Jurist, by his high talents and brilliant qualities.

From the Pittsburgh Union.

Switzerland.

In the broad desert of European despotism Switzerland rises as a bright and beautiful oasis—green and fresh in the midst of barrenness and decay—a pleasing relief and a grateful resting place for the wandering lover of liberty. Long ages the germ of freedom was planted in her deep valleys, and her high hills sheltered it from the dread sirocco of tyranny. The seed took fast hold upon her rocks, and sprouted, strengthened, grew and flourished, until it stood up proudly defying the fury of the angry storm. Monarchs writhed and chafed to see the young Republic prosper, but it was encircled by a barrier that protected it from their rage. Almost under the very shadow of thrones and sceptres, the brave Swiss built up and preserved the temple of liberty, and cherished its hallowed principles. Amidst their wild gorges and craggy hills they worship the spirit that animated the heroic TELL, and made his great name and his noble deeds immortal. Americans always look upon Switzerland with a keen and peculiar sympathy. Amongst all the races of men there is none so drawn to our hearts by feelings of mutuality and love. We feel as if they are our brethren, possessing the same glorious institutions, guided by the same holy purposes, and working out the same high destiny. We always feel a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Swiss Republic; knowing that whatever weakens it, clouds the hopes of oppressed humanity. And just now, when it is threatened by a combination of monarchies, our hearts should throb with anxious solicitude, for to us alone can Switzerland look for encouragement and sympathy.

The Canton of Neufchatel had for many years maintained an independent government, administered by a Diet of its own. When the reigning family of Neufchatel became extinct, the Diet met to choose the successor, and from a number of candidates, the Grand Duke of Prussia was chosen. Thus the King of Prussia came to hold a kind of nominal jurisdiction, without any absolute authority, until driven out by the power of Napoleon in 1814, when he gave it as a fief to one of his marshals. But that same year the Canton, claiming its independence, applied and was admitted to the Swiss confederacy. In 1848 Neufchatel openly repudiated the claims of those who professed to have some right by feudal tenure. From that time she proclaimed and exercised the right of self sovereignty in spite of the frowns and mutterings of Prussia. But now after this lapse of time, Prussia seems to be marshaling her forces for an attack upon Switzerland—to wrest from her the Canton of Neufchatel, and destroy the magic of her unity, and, if possible, crush the spirit of freedom which nestles in her mountainous retreats. This is the cause of the quarrel; a brave and gallant people refuse to bow the knee and acknowledge the sway of royalty—refuse to surrender their inborn rights to the keeping of a king. It remains to be seen what course the other powers of Europe will take—whether England will make an offering of her sense of justice upon the altar of her ambition, and will hush the promptings of her better nature by a matrimonial alliance of expediency with Prussia's young Prince—whether she will add another libel to her hollow professions, or nobly rebuke the movements and designs of Prussia.

But whether aided or compelled to stand up single handed against all their foes, the Swiss will prove the strength that slumbers in the arms of Freemen. The world knows no better soldiers upon any battle field. But when called to defend the liberty of their native land it will awaken tenfold more zeal, and nerve them with the power of furies.—The old potentates who sit on their easy thrones and buy up or force men into their armies to fight their battles, have no conception of the indomitable character of a free people, who spontaneously and cheerfully rush to the standard of their country swearing, that it shall wave in triumph, or become their shrouds. Then soldiers feel that the cause is their own, that they strike for their homesteads and their families, and not merely to gratify the whim or serve the selfish purposes of a tyrant ruler. In such a cause, war is a holy thing and soldiers are true priests. It is far nobler and grander than a conflict between thousands of hired butchers, who riot in blood to earn their pittance and serve their owners. If war must come to Switzerland and for this cause, it will be a glorious thing to see her passes all Thermopylæs and her sons all Spartans. It will carry us back to the memorable, the immortal struggle of '76, when for a like cause our fathers suffered and bled, and died, but left us the priceless heritage, which we and the Swiss enjoy, and which God will not suffer Prussia, or all Europe to violate.

It is rumored that Germany will interfere in behalf of Prussia. Soon then Europe will be again the theatre of war's dark drama.—It is probable that England and Prussia may form alliances against Russia and Persia, with France, perhaps, on the side of the latter powers. Then why may not Hungary waken from her sleep of agony? Why may not Italy rise from her lethargy? Why may not Poland leap from her grave, and even Ireland shout the dawn of her jubilee?—While the great nations are thus struggling with each other for the mastery, these long oppressed people may throw off their shackles and be free again. Kossuth, Mazzini, Meagher still live to lead on the c[illegible] countrymen.

But however this may be, the [illegible] every friend of freedom and humani[illegible] ascend for Switzerland. Upon her lofty peaks the beacon of liberty blazes as a signal of hope and of a safe asylum to the ship wrecked and tempest tossed on the sea of revolution. Let that fire be never quenched! But as her heroic and patriotic sons gather around to defend and preserve it, let them feel that their sister Republic looks to them with fervent hope and earnest sympathy.

☞ CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At the last Protestant Conference at Dresden—in which the Protestant communions of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and many other German States were represented—the necessity of re-establishing private confession and absolution was agreed upon. The decisions of the Conference are contained in twenty-three articles, among which are the following:—"To ensure success in re-establishing the use of regular confession and absolution, a commencement must be made by the introduction of private absolution and the restoration of the practice of refusing absolution." A stated form of confession and absolution has been agreed upon—the latter being pronounced as follows: "Almighty God have mercy upon you, and by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ I absolve you from all your sins, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

A New "Infernal Machine" for War Purposes.

It having been stated that Walker was supplied with a new "Infernal Machine," for destroying his foes, a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, makes known some of its peculiarities as follows:

A writer in your paper of the 21st inst., who signs himself "Anti-Walker," wishes to be informed about the "Infernal Machine" which Gen. Walker's friends have recently purchased for his army in Nicaragua. For his and the information of others, I will explain its efficiency and deadly instrumentality. In form it resembles a small grind-stone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one-ounce balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled.

The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England, experimenting before the Admiralty, and a great many old Generals, of all countries, who evince much interest, and have written him letters expressive of their wonder and astonishment. One distinguished Polish General expresses himself to the inventor, "that as soon as this deadly weapon becomes in use, wars and rumors of war must cease." The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends a ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British Government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling, if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a 64 pound shot.—This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister at London is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price; but he says to his friends, "I mean no other nation shall have it but England and my own country."

Previous to his going to Europe, he offered the right to the American Government at Washington. Experiments were made with one ounce and seven pound carronades, before our Naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which proves all I have related above and to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the Commodores remarked, "would sink a frigate in three minutes."—Such a constant discharge of balls, just as fast as they can be handled and rolled in, with the accuracy they can be directed, must inevitably destroy all before it, besides the great advantange of being at a distance and out of danger of the enemy's gun.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 12.

Another English and Russian War.

If the policy of her majesty's ministers is really settled and consistent, Herat cannot be suffered to remain in the hands of its present conquerors. It is well if we do not find ourselves in a few months once more at war, not alone with the Shah, but with the Shah's patron, the czar of Russia. There is no doubt that the recent movements of Russian troops towards the south have reference to the probable collision which the Persian expedition may result in. The principal journal of Warsaw recently announced that the two *corps d'armee* were actually in motion along the line of the Caspian, and that their destination was Persia. There is nothing new in the rumor that the government of St. Petersburg is determined not to see the Shah pressed by a British force, and that the present occasion is considered most opportune for carrying out a design long since conceived by Russia—we should rather say for giving effect to a policy which has been pursued with more or less success for a quarter of a century. We are, it would seem, therefore, as they say, in for it. How far the reliance we have placed in Dost Mahomed may be justified remains to be seen. All we know is, that we have sent a large force upon a service the nature of which all well informed persons agree in representing as desperate.—That we are nominally about to fight the numerous army of the Shah, but, in reality, to encounter that insidious power against which we have so recently measured our strength at a tolerable cost. England is not accustomed to be baffled in any undertaking, and we have no fears that she will be in this, but we do fear that success in the present instance will only be purchased at a sacrifice which it is not agreeable to contemplate.

HORRID MURDER—A SELL.—On Sunday before last our quiet borough was thrown into a high state of excitement, in consequence of the discovery of a newly made grave near the College, which from indications evidently contained the remains of an infant, and all doubts that a foul murder had been committed, were removed when it was announced that the "smell" was very strong. Our worthy friend, the coroner, was summoned to the spot to ascertain "how and by what means the person lying here dead came to his or her death." All being in readiness to view the body, the work of disinterment commenced, a highly excited crowd standing around discussing the probabilities as to who was the murderer, all agreeing that the victim was some illegitimate offspring. After considerable labor the person who was digging came upon a box which contained the object of the search. By this time, it is said, (for we were not present,) the stench became so offensive to some of the by-standers that they were compelled to cover their noses with their handkerchiefs. The box was however removed from the grave and opened with great [illegible], and the remains, which were well wrapped in cloths, taken out. The excitement had now become intense, and the spectators were each struggling to see the corpse uncovered. This work was at last accomplished, but instead of the persons present discovering the body of a human being, the search brought forth a book, the property of one of the Professors of the College, for the study of which some of the students had no particular liking, which they had purloined from the Professor's room, and very carefully buried outside the campus. The *sell* was complete, and those present who had been caught in the trap slipped away as quick as possible.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞ The Newburyport *Herald* says a double marriage of one couple took place in that city on Christmas day. The gentleman was a Catholic, and the lady an Episcopalian.—They were first united according to the forms of the Episcopal Church, and afterwards according to the Catholic usage.

☞ Incredulity is not wisdom, but the worst kind of folly. It is folly, because it causes ignorance and mistake, with all the consequents of these; and it is very bad, as being accompanied with disingenuity, obstinacy, rudeness, uncharitableness, and the like bad dispositions; from which credulity itself, the other extreme sort of folly, is exempt.—*Barrow.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

Line upon Line—Here and There a Little.

☞Pay your debts.

☞We don't like to dun, but we want money—particularly that which has been long due us. We hope all old accounts will be settled between this and the first of April next. Our business arrangements require that this be done.

☞Advance payments are always the best.

☞Some forty or fifty persons have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church in our borough during the past two weeks. The meetings still continue.

In Session—Our County Court. Proceedings of the "Quarter Sessions" next week.

☞The attendance at Court is reasonably large.

☞Manly—Suing an aged lady for *nine cents!* Who would have thought that even "the meanest man that was ever raised in Franklin county," could have been guilty of such a small act? It is strange—yea, 'tis passing strange—but true. The hero of this feat is the same who refuses to pay his postage bill, and boasts that the law cannot compel him to do so! Look out for your hen-roosts!

☞The three papers published in Huntingdon have the following town circulation, viz:

Borough circulation of *The Globe*..... 116 copies.
" " the *American*..... 102 "
" " *Smut-Machine* 86 "

A Fast People.—The Boston Post says they are now lighting places "Out West" with gas, which were entered as wild lands last fall.

☞Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "*I will a paper take,*" both for my own and my children's sake! If such there be let him repent, and have The Globe to him sent; and if he'd pass a happy winter, he in advance should pay the printer.

Colored Eloquence.—"My Brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all affliction, in all your troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy."—"Whar! whar!" shouted several. "In de dictionary," he replied rolling his eyes skyward.

☞A poor "*forsaken*" in Philadelphia thus announces the departure of his "better-half":

"My wife has left, with bed and board,
For a few days, a few days;
She left it of her own accord,
When I was out from home.

I caution all to this amount,
Now-a-days, now-a-days;
Don't trust her now on my account,
For she's never coming home."

Fizzled Out.—The Demarara "Royal Gazette," of the 10th ultimo, says: John Seyers Orr, better known by his cognomen of "the Angel Gabriel," is no more. He died of dysentery in November, at the penal settlement, where he was undergoing his sentence of imprisonment with hard labor. We now expect to hear of "Gabe Jr." resolving to wear crape thirty days in honor of his very "illustrious predecessor!"

☞When a young lady laces her waist a third smaller than nature made it, we wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life some dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live?

☞Blunt, but to the Purpose.—The following notice is posted conspicuously in a publication office 'down east:' "Shut this door, and soon as you have done talking on business serve your mouth the same way."

☞It is a singular fact that the duel and suicide are unknown among the Turks. They believe in predestination, and are rigidly opposed to the idea of hastening death by arsenic or gunpowder.

Wanted—950 more subscribers to *The Globe.* Walk in without knocking—order your name upon our list—pay $1 50 in advance, and then depart in peace.

Contemptible—The practice of chewing tobacco in a house of divine worship. It is a most disgusting practice, and the individual who follows it is more of a hog than a man—more of a pagan than a christian. It is a common thing to see in some of our churches streams of tobacco juice sufficiently large to swim a thimble. It is to be hoped, for the sake of decency, if nothing else, that this filthy practice will be entirely abandoned.

P. S.—Ladies! mark the man who chews tobacco during divine service—he is not a worthy companion.

☞The new Methodist Church in this borough is rapidly approaching to completion. The interior of the building is now undergoing fresco painting, and will be the handsomest in town. The pastor of this congregation, Rev. D. Shoaff, deserves much credit for the untiring zeal and energy with which he has pushed forward this work, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which he has labored. It will be dedicated on Sunday the first of February next.

☞An Old Lady.—A Lady recently died in Mexico aged 139 years. It is so said, but if you don't believe it, no difference.

☞A St. Louis paper says that the grass-hoppers have eat up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them they were seated on the corners of the fence begging every man that passed for a chew.

☞The amount of gold received at New York from California during the present year is $40,319,929, which is $1,362,595 less than was received last year.

☞An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

☞At a re-union of Pennsylvanians in New Orleans, Miss Matilda Heron, the tragedienne, was present and gave the following sentiment:

"The Keystone State—where I was reared, my second home, where I learned the Lord's Prayer, and the alphabet of the language that I speak; call me its child, and I am happy.

In Town—The young man with his hair put up in the "Polka Style". Better take care, or Murray will put you in his Book.

Social Party.—A social party comes off at the Water Street Hotel to-morrow evening. The managers who have it in charge are a sufficient guaranty that it will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. Much pleasure may be anticipated.

☞He (Lewis) sent his postage bill to us the other day, which we considered exorbitant, and refused paying until he gave the items. This he could not do; and to vent his spite stuck up a bill in his office to the effect that our account was for sale, &c.—*Hunt. Journal.*

Brewster's postage bill amounts to 66 cents, which he refused to pay unless we would "give the items"—that is to say, a regular bill for a paper to day, or a book or something else to-morrow, and so on. Such accounts are never kept in a Post Office, and this fact the scoundrel knows.—We are willing to be qualified to the aggregate amount of Brewster's bill, which he refuses to pay, and which we have "stuck up for sale," and which, unless sold at private sale, will be offered at public auction in the streets of Huntingdon, during the present week! Thus, every act of Bill Brewster's is pregnant with meanness and dishonesty, and the public must hereafter excuse us for taking no further notice of him, or the "poor witty-cur," of whom he is making a consummate dupe and fool. They have piled up lie upon lie—no assertion, however extravagant, they have not hesitated to make—and in private, boast of their meanness and rascality. They stand before this community branded, by common consent, as liars and scoundrels, moral perjurers, and poor, weak, and imbecile whelps, whom it would be a pity to spit upon or to kick!

☞A Grand Cotillion Party will come off at the Broad Top City Hotel, on the 22d of February. The cars will then run within a half mile of the City, and we learn that Excursion Tickets will be issued for the occasion. It is intended to make this "*the* Party" of the Season, and we doubt not it will far surpass anything of the kind ever before seen in these parts. Prepare for a pleasure excursion!

☞A new saddlery establishment has been opened by Mr. John G. Gilbert, in the room formerly occupied by M. Strous, opposite the Post Office. Read his advertisement and give him a call.

☞The notes of the Erie City Bank are selling at 70 cents on the dollar. The notes of the Lancaster are bought at 80 cents. There are rumors afloat unfavorable to the credit of several of the Ohio and Indiana Banks.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE DAY IS FIXED!

EDM. SNARE'S

PRIZE CONCERT

Will Positively take place, without fail, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

☞SECURE TICKETS SOON!☜

COME ALONG!

☞*The people attending Court will certainly call at*

Prettyman's Daguerreotype Gallery,

and get a beautiful

Picture of Themselves.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. Prettyman respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of Henry McManigill. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. Roman's Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. G. Berkstresser, Mr. Jacob Hess and Miss Elizabeth Gillam, both of Tod township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. William Gillam and Miss Samantha Willet, both of Tod township.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Nathan G. Horton and Miss Mary Catharine Houck, both of Tod township.

On the 24th of December, by Rev. J. S. Ermentrout, Col. Henry L. Acker, Publisher of Norristown Register, and Miss Rachel C. Rossvill, of Port Carbon, Schuylkill co.

In this borough, on the 8th of January, inst., by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. Henry B. States and Miss Mary M. Glazier, both of Huntingdon.

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union of *States*, that none may sever"—

We hail this "glorious union"—forever! May it survive and prosper until more States are added to the Union, and until the Father of the States becomes an object for the love and admiration of many.

"Hand in hand, and heart united,
Ye are bridegroom now, and bride;
Each to each have plighted
Warmest love, till death divide."

In Huntingdon, on the 31st ult., by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. James McCracken and Mrs. Harriett Barrick, both of Huntingdon county.

In Huntingdon, on the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. James B. McCartney and Miss Nancy E. Hare, both of Huntingdon county.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Jan. 12.—The Flour Market is dull, the demand having been checked by the announcement of the arrival of the Asia. Standard and mixed brands are freely offered at $6,37½ ₱ bbl. without buyers. There is a limited demand for the supply of the city trade at from $6,37½ to $7,75 ₱ bbl., as to quality. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5,50@$5,75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, and held at $3 ₱ bbl. without sales.

There is an improved demand for Wheat, and with a fair amount offering; the advanced rate of Saturday is fully maintained. Sales of 5@6000 bu. at 1,48@1,50c. ₱ bu. for prime red; a lot of fair white at 1,53c., and prime at 1,60@1,62c. ₱ bu. Rye is still scarce and wanted at 81c. Corn is dull, and held at 68c. for old Penna. yellow, and 63c. for new. Oats are steady. Sales of 1000 bu. Western at 47½c. ₱ bu.

Cloverseed is in fair demand at $7,37½ ₱ 64 lbs.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER,

DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church in Huntingdon will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, February 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Services will be conducted by Revs. Bishop Waugh, J. A. Collins, Dr. T. Bowman, J. Poisal and others. A cordial invitation is extended to Preachers and people of contiguous charges. D. SHOAFF, Pastor.

Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned, accompanied by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, the "Distinguished Scholar and Friend of Popular Education," will be pleased to meet the teachers, directors, and citizens in their several localities as follows:

At Shirleysburg, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst.
At Scottsville, on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th inst.
At the Court-house in Huntingdon, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst.
At Alexandria, on Monday evening, the 19th inst.
At Shavers Creek Bridge, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.
At Manor Hill, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst.
At Entriken, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst.

Lectures will be delivered at each of these places by Prof. Stoddard on educational subjects of the highest importance to the community. Mr. Stoddard has probably had more experience in Normal Schools and Normal instruction, than any man in our State.

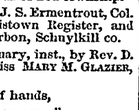
Our friends will favor us by procuring suitable places for our meetings. ALBERT OWEN.

Huntingdon, Jan. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Henry C. Walker, either by note or book account, will take notice that they are now in my hands, and that it will be economy on their part, to settle the same in a reasonably short time. D. HOUTZ, Assignee of H. C. Walker.

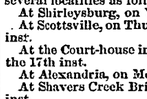
Alexandria, January 14, 1857.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and surrounding country, that he has opened a new Saddle and Harness establishment on Hill Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, two doors east of J. & W. Saxton's store, where he is prepared to furnish Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Girths, and every article belonging to his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. No credit will be given—his terms will be cash or country produce for all articles sold. His articles will be made of good material and in the best style. He invites customers to give him a call, and he will try to please them. JOHN G. GILBERT.



Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of



GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

STATEMENT of THE AFFAIRS OF THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Account of JACOB MILLER, Treasurer.

Dr.

To amt. of cash received from Collectors,.....	$1843 24	
" " " circus and exhibition licenses,.....	10 00	
" " received from Catholic Church,.....	83 08	
		$1443 32
By amt. paid out on Orders No. 123 to 220,.....	1338 43	
Amount of receipts over disburzements	$54 89	
To amount received from collectors from the 9th April, 1853, to the 1st January, 1857.....	2391 81	
By balance due Treasurer 9th April, 1853,.....	16 71	
" amount paid out on Orders No. 1 to 220, including Treasurer's salary to 9th January, 1857, 3 yrs. and 9 mos.	2361 07	2377 78
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 1st January, 1857,.....		14 03
John Snyder, Collector, amount of his Duplicate for 1855.....	$1012 74	
Amount paid on account of same,.....	733 70	279 04
J. M. Simpson, Collector, amount of his Duplicate for 1856.....	$1571 70	
Amount paid on account of same.....	557 08	1014 62
Total amount due on Duplicates.....		$1293 66

Expenditures during the year 1856.

Streets:		
For labor done in 1855,.....	$324 34	
" materials furnished in 1854 and 1855,	29 66	
" labor done in 1856,.....	95 90¼	449 80¼
Catholic Church Pavement:		
For labor done in 1855,.....	15 94	
" Prothonotary's fee, entering lien, &c.	1 22½	17 16½
Public Property:		
On account of purchase of addition to the Graveyard, 1855,.....	207 76	
Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., for drawing deed for same, 1855.....	4 00	
Wm. K. Rahm, for making fence, 1856,	2 25	214 01
For repairing Phœnix Engine, 1854,...	30 70	
" " 1855,...	72 00	
" rent of Phœnix Engine house, 1856,	7 92	110 62
On account of trees planted in Smith street in 1855,.....	77 50	
For hauling, lumber, planting and boxing said trees,.....	74 75	152 25
T. K. Simonton for freight on hay scale, 1856.....		9 50
J. M. Simpson for keeping borough bull up to 14th March, 1856,.....		35 00
Printing:		
John A. Nash, for 1855 and 1856,.....	5 75	
William Lewis, " " "	6 00	11 75
Surveying and Regulating:		
John F. Ramey, on account for 1855,	55 30	
John H. Easton,..... " ..... "	6 25	
Samuel Couts,..... " ..... "	8 50	
K. M. King,..... " ..... "	6 25	
Peter C. Swoope,..... " ..... "	4 00	
Samuel S. Smith,..... " ..... "	5 00	85 30
Officers' Compensation:		
Thomas Carmon, Ass't Assessor for 1854,	1 00	
" " " " 1855,	9 33	
A. B. Crowit, " " " "	3 00	13 33
Sam'l S. Smith, Town Clerk, " 1854,		20 75
John Africa, Supervisor, " "		15 18
John Bumbaugh, " " 1855,		84 37
J. Murray Simpson, " " "		7 87½
Wm. Steel, on acct., " 1856,		10 00
Judge and Clerk of election, " "		2 00
A. S. Harrison, Esq., for administering oath of office, 1856,.....		2 00
John Scott, Esq., for professional services, 1854,.....		100 00
A. Willoughby, balance due him as Overseer of the Poor,.....		4 83
Dr. J. H. Dorsey, salary as Physician, up to April 1st, 1856,.....		30 00
For carpenter's work, 1855,.....		1 75
Bergans & Grim, blacksmithing, 1855,.....		5 55
For merchandize, 1855 & 1856,.....		5 89¾
		$1338 43

Amounts due by the borough.

To A. Willoughby, balance on graveyard, 1855,.....	200 00
To W. J. Young, for surveying instruments, 1855,.....	170 00
To Abbott & Co., for Hay Scale, 1856,...	140 00
On orders issued and unpaid,.....	358 89¼
To Taylor & Cremer, for hedging and planting trees in graveyard; and sundry persons for labor; amounts not known,.....	
	$868 89¼

JACOB MILLER, Treas.

J. Simpson Africa, Sec'y.

Huntingdon, January 1, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., January 1, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next will be sent to the General Post office as dead-letters.

A
David O Annan
B
Jacob Barrick
John Baker
John Brickit
C
Samuel Crawford
Joseph S Camp
Wm L Cunningham
James M Clark 2
John Countryman
Ferdinando Camilli
Frank Campbell
E Cooper
Patrick Coil
Mary Crigh
D
M Douty, Esq
Daniel J Dill 2
Mrs Matilda Dodson
E
Jackson Emerick
Miss Chloe Eddy
Martha Eager
F
George Fetter
G
Mary Gilbrith
David T Green
Hannah Graham
J W Grizzard 3
M Goot
H
Sarah A Hall
J B Holmes
Josiah Hall
A G Henry
B F Houk
Matilda Hicks
Christian Herre
I & J
Geo. Irvin
A Ingraham
K
W C Kocher
L
John Logan

Mr. Lasber
Harriet A L Lewis
Samuel Linn
John Larky
Wm C Leidy
M
Wm Moore
J W Moore
Henry Miller
Joseph McCoy
James Moore
James McCully
N
John Newkirk
Alex. Newell
P
J Porland Esq
R
Mrs Jane Reed
Miss Julia Ross 2
Philip Ritter
Jane E Ramsey
S
Howard Smith
Wm R. Smith 3
Wm H H Snyder
Mrs M A Stewart
Mrs Sarah Smith
Mary Sullivan
Dr J H Stewart
John Swan or J Morrow
George Smith
Mary Shoenfelt
T
John Trunter 2
Alex Troutman
Nelson Timpkins
W
James Wilson
Samuel Wright
John A Witmer
Abram Wells
Isaac Wolverton
Wm H Wharton
Mary Walls 2
Barbara Wilcox
Caroline G. Watson

☞Persons inquiring for letters on this list will please say they are advertised. WM. LEWIS, P. M.

Huntingdon, January 2, 1857.

TO THE TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS OF CLAY, CASS AND SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIPS.—A Teachers' Institute will be held at Scottsville, beginning Thursday the 15th inst., and it will continue two days. Prof. Stoddard, an eminent Educationalist, and Prof. Magaliard of Shirleysburg will be the principal Instructors of the Institute. Teachers, turn out, and you will be delighted with these able instructors.

The citizens generally are invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN, County Superintendent.

January 7, 1857.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this great man. He was the intimate personal friend of Washington, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of Burr is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

January 7, 1857-1m.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcinea, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by J. & W. SAXTON.

dec17

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

Stations.		A. M.
Allaquippa.....	{ One trip a day. }	Arrive..... 11.08
Riddlesburg.....	{ One trip a day. }	" 11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton.....	Leave..... 6.30	" 10.48
Fishers' Summit.....	" 6.46	" 10.28
Rough & Ready.....	" 7.04	" 10.07
Coffee Run.....	" 7.12	" 9.59
Marklesburg.....	" 7.28	" 9.42
Pleasant Grove.....	" 7.42	" 9.30
M'Connellstown.....	" 7.50	" 9.20
Huntingdon.....	Arrive..... 8.05	Leave..... 9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa.....	Leave..... 11.50	{ Stay all night at Saxton. }
Riddlesburg.....	" 11.56	
	Arrive 12.12	P. M.
Saxton.....	Leave..... 12.20	Arrive..... 5.44
Fishers' Summit.....	" 12.40	" 5.24
Rough & Ready.....	" 12.50	" 5.04
Coffee Run.....	" 1.00	" 4.54
Marklesburg.....	" 1.16	" 4.38
Pleasant Grove.....	" 1.28	" 4.26
M'Connellstown.....	" 1.38	" 4.16
Huntingdon.....	Arrive..... 2.00	Leave..... 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS and the FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews.....	$3 per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 "
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. *When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.*

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

jan7

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors, C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE, President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to HIGGINS & SON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, For Men, Women, Misses, Boys, and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, —*a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN, Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles.

☞Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one seat in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25; 1 English Case, $100; 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25; 1 Side Case, 10; 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10; and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordeon, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7; 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Isinglass Fan, $5; 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13; 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6; and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Colts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistols, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock, (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4; 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

32 shares valued at $3,12 each, consisting of Jewelry, &c.
64 " " 1,56 " " " "
128 " " 78 " " " "
256 " " 39 " " " "
489 " " 10 " " " "

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place on Friday, 23d day of January, inst. The music will be discoursed by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞AGENTS WANTED.—Terms.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd, to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to plesent their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW, WM. I. STEEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of $30,000 00 be appropriated for the erection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East railroad company, and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company, to one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pa., for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to stay proceedings under the act. The questions then pending before that court were determined, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State, as directed by law.

On the twenty-second day of April, 1856, an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East railroad company" was passed. By this act the Erie and North East railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided "that the Governor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East rail road, under the Act of the sixth of October, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the Erie and North East railroad company, at a meeting called for that purpose." On the fifteenth day of May. 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote.—This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this Department on the fifteenth day of July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from the road, whilst in possession of the State, will be settled with the company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvaniy, has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the U. States, and is now pending in that court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. McClure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature. will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 22d of April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgement, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An appropriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication, and to this your earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this department, as by law directed. Circulars have ben issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance, ond the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercese the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice.—Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided.—Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure or reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is refered to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred in public esteem by its association and connection with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of the plighted faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free. This reckless and indefensible act of our National Congress, has not only aroused sectional jealousies and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press, a felony, and periled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory—if the people thereof are to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant—the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of American Republicanism—the great law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union—true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re-open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the north, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an attrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest.

The Union of the States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you—to every American citizen. In the heat and excitement of political contests—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests—amid the surging of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm, "sober, second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its security and defence. Founded in wisdom, and cherished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagogism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls—if fall it must—it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. Disunion! "'tis an after-thought—a monstrous wish—unborn till virtue dies." The Union and the Constitution—the safe-guard and bond of American Nationality—will be revered and defended by every American Freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations and of men; and invoking his blessing on your deliberations, may order and harmony characterize your sessions, and with single reference to the public good, may your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1857.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.
The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.
The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.
Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of
PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.
Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.
JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.
September 10, 1856-4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.
French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c.
EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.
Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.
☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.
MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.
We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 20 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.
LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
JAMES A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, ect,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.
The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.
R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 00 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN.
and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by
HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

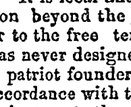
GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

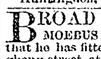
they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,



that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal.—Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety



usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of *Montgomery* and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.
J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:
Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.
Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.
Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.
Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.
Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.
Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."
My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, March 26. 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of
CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public

that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon. The stock is in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.
Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.
Also, GROCERIES, &c.
Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Moses!
MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main street, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of
Groceries and Confectionaries,
which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.
As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.
LONG & DECKER.
Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GLESE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
☞Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at H. ROMAN'S as cheap as they can in the city. Huntingdon, October 1, 1856.

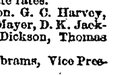
PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

$1,200 A YEAR.—1000 AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every part of the United States, to sell a *beautiful and instructive work*, "The PANORAMA of the OLD WORLD and the NEW;" comprising,
A View of the present state of the Nations of the world, their *manners, customs* and *peculiarities*, and their *political, moral, social and industrial* condition; interspersed with
HISTORICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES,
By WILLIAM PINNOCK, Author of the History of *England, Greece and Rome*. Enlarged, revised and embellished with several hundred engravings from designs of Croome, Devereux, and other distinguished artists. It is, also, illustrated with 24 beautifully colored plates, with costumes of various nations, &c., &c.
Agents selling this work have cleared $100 a month.—☞Send for a specimen copy and prospectus, which will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $3,00, with particulars of agency.
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 *North Fourth St. Philadelphia.*
N. B.—In addition to the usual percentage, we make an extra inducement to Agents in the way of PREMIUMS.
Nov. 5, 1856. J. W. B.

CLOTHING—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.
H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room, in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
Clothing for Spring and Summer,
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed



to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to

his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Coats' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.
☞Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse